REMARKS

Claims 20-25 have been amended. The application as amended contains claims 20-25. Claims 1-19 have been canceled. Applicant reserves the right to pursue the original claims and other claims in this and other applications.

Claims 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being anticipated by Lee. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

The present invention relates to a structure for adjusting an optical disk seek mechanism. In a preferred embodiment, the structure includes support mechanisms having a pivot-receiving member 13 and a pin 28 having a rounded tip end which engages the pivot-receiving member 13. The invention makes it possible to perform a tangential tilt adjustment by modifying the structure of one of the support mechanisms. The rigid support of the disk need not be deteriorated by the load of the tangential tilt mechanism, and the tilt mechanism need not interfere with high-speed rotation of the disk or high speed access of the optical pickup.

The Office Action contends that the "pin" of claims 20 and 21 is somehow met by an end portion 23a, 23b of guide rails 23 shown in Lee. Claims 20 and 21 have been amended to say that the recited pin is "separate from said guide rails." For at least this reason, claims 20 and 21 should be allowable over Lee, and there are other reasons why the claims should be allowable.

Claims 22-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Saito in view of Lee. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Saito uses hold members 14a, 14b and rotatably supported tilt shafts 13a, 13b. A base 2 is tiltably supported on the shafts 13a, 13b. The hold members 14a, 14b act as the fulcrum of a see-saw, allowing the base 2 to tilt back and forth about the shafts 13a, 13b. The shafts 13a, 13b are constructed to rotate within the hold members 14a, 14b. Guide shafts 8, 9 are supported by the base 2.

Lee uses a rounded end 23a, 23b of a guard rail 23 to act a cam follower within a position adjusting means 35, 46, to positively move the guard rail 23 horizontally or vertically. There is no tilting of a movable base involved in the use of the rounded guard rail ends in Lee. Also, the guard rail end 23a, 23b itself is not used as a base support or in the manner of a fulcrum. The reason the guard rail end 23a, 23b is rounded in Lee is so that it can be moved by the adjusting means 35, 46.

Applicant respectfully submits that it would not have been obvious to use the guard rail ends 23a, 23b of Lee in place of or as a modification of the Saito shafts 13a, 13b. One of ordinary skill in the art would not have understood the applicability of one to the other without the benefit of Applicant's disclosure. The reason the guard rail end 23a, 23b is rounded in Lee is so that it can cooperate as a cam follower with the adjusting means 35, 46. Such reason has no applicability in the Saito system. In other words, there is no motivation suggested by the references themselves (without the hindsight benefit of Applicant's disclosure) that would lead one to somehow modify the Saito shafts 13a, 13b to have rounded ends. The reason offered up in the Office Action (to allow ease of movement) is not well supported, since it is not seen how providing the shafts 13a, 13b with rounded ends would in any way relate to ease of movement in the Saito hold members 14a, 14b.

Allowance of the application with claims 20-25, as amended, is solicited.

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Respectfully submitted,

By _____

Mark J. Thronson
Registration No.: 33,082
DICKSTEIN SHAPIRO MORIN & OSHINSKY LLP
2101 L Street NW
Washington, DC 20037-1526
(202) 785-9700

Attorney for Applicant